

yes. The Italian Geographical Society, making the eighth annual society to do so, called its congratulations to-day.

To-morrow Dr. Cook will receive a delegation of Danish students. Tuesday afternoon there will be a diplomatic reception at the American Legation, and at night Dr. Cook will address the Geographical Society. The King to-night told him: "I will certainly be there with my family."

It is stated that Dr. Cook hopes to have his book ready for the press within a few weeks. He has not yet disposed of the rights. While in his underground hut at Jones Sound he wrote in a pocket diary, which was all the paper available, 100,000 words of this book in closely packed calligraphy.

The book will contain an additional story of the astronomical data on which his proof rests. Part of these data Dr. Cook has with him. The rest are in the possession of Harry Whitney at Elsie. Whitney will take them to the United States in October.

Dr. Cook spent Sunday quietly, reading numerous telegrams and letters. Among the former were big offers for him to write a book and for his photographs taken in the Arctic regions.

He took luncheon at the American Legation, where he met Georg Brandes and Baron Rosenkrantz, two prominent Danish literary figures.

During the luncheon Dr. Cook was as usual the least talkative person in the company. For about ten minutes he and Capt. Hovgaard had an animated technical talk about polar drifts and currents, which terminated suddenly with a laugh and an apology for talking shop.

It is difficult for non-experts to discuss purely scientific points with Dr. Cook without having what is being reserved for his book and lectures before them. One of the luxuries regained on reaching civilization Dr. Cook does not appreciate is tobacco.

"Won't you have a cigarette?" asked Miss Egan after lunch.

"No, thank you," Dr. Cook replied. "I never learned to smoke."

"What, never?" Miss Egan asked.

Dr. Cook answered: "Well, I tried once as a little kid, but it made me so sick that I have never since had any use for tobacco or swearing."

Take away from the constantly filling drawing room at the Legation this afternoon Dr. Cook was photographed for a solid hour, a process which elicited from him the only sound of discontent he has been heard to utter. It only amounted to his saying he thought the photographers wanted to take too many negatives.

There is a charming simplicity about Cook. He was genuinely surprised by his tumultuous popular reception yesterday.

He explained it by the fact that Denmark was only a small country, and he only replied with a slow smile of incredulity when told that "worse" awaited him. But he is able to stand it. He looked to-day as if he had had twelve hours sleep. When asked how he felt after yesterday's experiences he replied: "All right. I had a good sleep."

"How long?" he was asked.

"Nearly five hours," he replied. "I went to bed about 2 o'clock and got up about 4."

"What did you do then?" was the next question, to which he answered: "I read all my telegrams and began to read my letters."

"Did you get through with them?" he was asked.

A quizzical smile and a shake of the head was his answer.

News from the United States and England takes a long time to reach here. The latest news is tinged with scepticism, which all those who have been constantly in touch with Dr. Cook since he landed yesterday had utterly abandoned long before President Taft's message was received.

Dr. Cook's most recent congratulation from a fellow citizen is a telegram from an American actress performing at the Palace Music Hall, London. It reads: "Bully for you and America!" This seemed to please the explorer greatly although he confessed that he had never heard the name of the woman who sent the message.

More pleasing still was a despatch printed in the Danish papers to-day stating that Lieut. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, accepted fully the truth of Dr. Cook's story of the discovery.

He is quite boyishly pleased at the attentions showered on him, but is very reticent. Shy is a better word. Referring to it, he said: "You see, I have been away so long and seen so few people that I feel strange. Last night when I had to speak at the banquet I did not know what to do. I felt like a boy or a young man giving an address for the first time, but that reception I must say made me feel very much."

"Why did you not bring down the two Eskimo boys?" he was asked.

"I offered to," he said.

Dr. Cook then explained how since the Eskimos Peary brought back had died, there was a feeling among these northern Eskimos that coming to civilization means that they are obliged to die as a good example.

The simple, straightforward manner in which Dr. Cook answers any question is shown by the way he replied to one which would have given any theatrical poseur an opportunity to play to the gallery. Dr. Cook's answer was simple, honest and direct. This was the question:

"When you were cut off from the inhabited world and were dependent upon yourself and your two Eskimos and passed the problem of getting back, did you feel the need of reliance upon the Deity forcibly impressed on you?"

Dr. Cook answered, perhaps not in these very words, but in substance: "I am not what is called a very religious man. I believe and trust in God, but I did not feel special want of Him. I felt that I must trust to my own energy, strength and determination to do what I had planned and had the ambition to do and leave the rest to Him."

If Dr. Cook were a talker or had time to think over his answer, he gave the impression that he might have said: "I believe sincerely in God, but man must do his best for himself, with the feeling that there is a God in the background."

Except that one battery of questions he faced from the journalists yesterday, Dr. Cook spent much of his time in answering quietly, simply and good naturedly the same and often banal questions from every one who could get near him. The crowd made it impossible for any one to keep him for ten consecutive minutes.

It is stated that Dr. Cook has shown some of his scientific records to Dr. Hovgaard whose faith in the explorer has been possibly strengthened by them. The doctor said emphatically to-night: "We are convinced that Dr. Cook is right."

Sverdrup, the famous explorer, has arrived here. Dr. Cook is very much pleased to see it stated that Sverdrup

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recommended the route that he (Cook) followed, and fully believes in all the statements made by Dr. Cook.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Matin* quotes Sverdrup as saying he believes Dr. Cook reached the pole because he clung not obstinately to the route generally adopted, which he regarded as impossible for reaching the pole owing to the strength of the currents.

The objection raised that it is impossible Dr. Cook could have covered fifteen miles a day is quite without foundation. Sverdrup himself declares he has often covered twenty-five miles daily in those parts.

He also believes Dr. Cook's statements because Rasmussen, one of the best qualified judges, believes them. The *Matin* correspondent visited Mrs. Rasmussen and saw her husband's letters showing he has absolutely no doubt as to Dr. Cook's achievement.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—It is stated that King Leopold will give an audience to Dr. Cook when he comes here and will entertain him at dinner.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—While expert and non-expert opinion in Scandinavia continues to express increasing faith in Dr. Cook, acceptance of his claims in England is still delayed, pending a scientific examination of his astronomical and other records. No new opinion is offered by British Arctic explorers, and some of the leading newspapers keep editorial silence.

The *Telegraph*, which is wholly favorable to Dr. Cook and which to-day remarks that his reticence is both reasonable and discreet, says nevertheless that it is in Dr. Cook's interests not to delay too long in submitting his precious notebooks and memoranda, by which alone his claims can be substantiated, to the keen, impartial scrutiny of Arctic specialists. It does not doubt, however, that Dr. Cook will fearlessly invite that scrutiny, and it condemns any attempt to prejudice the trial in advance.

The *Morning Post*, somewhat coldly but not hostilely critical, says: "It is natural of course that at present experts should be rather doubtful, and we cannot say that by postponing the publication of his observations, apparently with the view to their ultimately appearing in book form, Dr. Cook has adopted the best means of satisfying their doubts. A man who has to deal with experts, whose plain duty it is to consider his claims with absolute impartiality, is not likely to publish a highly colored, sensational yarn. It savors too much of self-advertisement."

The *Daily Mail*, which was the first outspoken doubter in London, makes no comment this morning, but gives the greatest prominence to a signed statement purporting to have been addressed to the editor by Dr. Cook, reaffirming the latter's conviction that his claim will ultimately receive the endorsement of experts.

The statement follows: "When the scientists of England and the rest of the world examine the opportunity of examining my astronomical observations I cherish the utmost confidence that they will unreservedly recognize my claim to the discovery of the north pole. I believe our data to be indisputable. They are the result of a comprehensive, detailed compilation with the aid of the most modern apparatus, and I am entirely prepared to accept full responsibility for their accuracy."

The *Chronicle*, which hitherto has been neutral, attacks Dr. Cook to-day in terms which practically accuse him of wilful deception. In a three column article, which it says "may be taken as reflecting the leading English scientific opinion" Dr. Cook's statements are analyzed relentlessly. It begins by saying the scepticism which the account furnished the *Herald* aroused is not diminished by the further utterances of Dr. Cook.

At least he has done more than repeat statements already made. If the facts and figures put forward in the original narrative will not withstand the first shock of criticism it is scarcely likely that the rest of the story is to be depended on.

The analysis with which the article is mainly occupied bears evidence of being written by a person acquainted with the subject, but it is an analysis of an advocate for the prosecution, and is prefaced by the following magnificent passage in reference to Dr. Cook's despatch published by the *Herald*:

"Allowance was reasonably made for the medium through which Dr. Cook chose to communicate his amazing news. It is recognized that a recital intended for newspaper readers and primarily for newspaper readers on the other side of the Atlantic must not be criticised too severely either for what it said or what it left unsaid."

Among the points raised are how and why Dr. Cook sent his records from Greenland to the United States. If the statement that they were sent, says the writer, isn't an equivocation it shows ingenuously almost beyond belief. Dr. Cook's correction of temperature from centigrade to Fahrenheit does not satisfy the critic.

He quotes Peary as having never recorded lower than minus 67 degrees, which Peary describes as exceptional.

At considerable length the writer gives his reasons why on April 21 Dr. Cook, even if he possessed the most refined instruments, could not have made solar observations with the accuracy claimed, and says to talk of advancing fourteen seconds under the conditions prevailing is mere nonsense. Other criticisms question his employment of an artificial horizon and the existence of purple snow except when land is beneath it. He concludes:

"No other explorer in the world's history has made such gigantic demands on its trust with such slender evidence of his achievements."

Dr. Bernacchi, physicist to the Discovery Antarctic expedition, writing to the *Times*, refers to the "vague, unconvincing and somewhat frivolous statements" attributed to Dr. Cook in newspaper interviews, and criticizes some of the more technical statements, which, he says, "for the moment are manifestly unintelligent." Much of Bernacchi's criticism is based on Dr. Cook's now corrected statement in respect to the temperature, but the following, although it includes the assumption of minus 88 degrees Centigrade, does not depend entirely thereupon:

"The maximum altitude of the sun at the pole on April 21, 1906, was between 11 and 12 degrees. The temperature of the air, according to Dr. Cook, was about the freezing point of mercury. The amount of refraction therefore would be nearly seven minutes, or nearly half the semi-diameter of the sun. Under such conditions the sun's image would be so distorted as to make astronomical observations within seconds of an arc impossible, even with the most refined instruments of an up-to-date observatory."

"The altitude, therefore, would be very rough and possibly as much as five minutes or ten minutes inaccurate. It is stated that an artificial horizon was used. If so, then, first, the mercury of the horizon would be nearly frozen and therefore inaccurate; secondly, if not frozen, it would be trembling too violently to be of service, as there was a moving sea under the ice; thirdly, it must have been difficult if not impossible to get the sun's image into an artificial horizon with the sun only eleven degrees in altitude."

"It is, of course, a comparatively easy matter to make observations if one understands simple, natural 'sights' or deceptions, but the beguiling original daily diary kept by Dr. Cook, with his sights and reductions therein, and which he doubtless kept by him as his most valued treasure, will go far to refute any aspersions cast on his work and dispel the idea that the story of his north pole attainment is one of imaginative silliness."

A correspondent of the *Standard* who accompanied Dr. Cook from the Skaw to Copenhagen on the steamer *Hans Egede*, told the explorer of Rear-Admiral Melville's skepticism. Dr. Cook replied: "Rear-Admiral Melville is a sharp critic, but is a very fair and honest man. When he understands my position and the simple way in which I travelled compared with previous expeditions he will change his opinion."

Prof. Stobber, the Arctic explorer, told the same correspondent that after four weeks' travel in Dr. Cook's company he had received the impression that the latter's story was absolutely trustworthy. He added: "However, all doubt will be set at rest when Dr. Cook's journals are published."

Dr. Zuerlein, another passenger on the *Hans Egede*, took the same view.

Dr. Norman Hansen, a member of the Royal Meteorological Institute, who was also on board the *Hans Egede*, says: "From my knowledge of Dr. Cook I believe every word he says even without proof. The very speed of his journey, combined with his wonderful good fortune, makes his story possible. In my opinion the Meteorological Institute is not entitled to ask Dr. Cook to submit observations, but should rather accept his word that he is the conqueror of the pole."

All the special correspondents of London newspapers now at Copenhagen telegraph in a spirit of absolute conviction of Dr. Cook's good faith. There is a vivid description of the amazing feat of the returned explorer before a jury of fifty representatives of the world's press at the Phoenix Hotel yesterday.

One correspondent says: "He had just returned from a reception by Princess Marie at Bernstorff Castle through a crowd of cheering, cheering people. He had been received by the King, fitted at the American Legation and treated with the homage given to a warrior returning from his conquests, and now here was something so pathetic and so true that he was called on to prove his claim as the greatest explorer the world has ever known."

"I could almost fancy the shades of Cabot, Franklin and Andre standing with folded arms behind the little man as he spoke quietly in his curious American drawl, tinged by years in the Arctic with a Scandinavian accent. We seemed to be making history, and behind the greatness of it there was something grotesque."

"Here was a man whose greatness will live as long as the world lasts, arraigned like a prisoner in the dock, charged with discovering the north pole. For an hour he was submitted to a searching cross-examination. For an hour he sat there answering questions, with a map of the Arctic regions spread before him tracing the adventures of his journey with his forefinger, and his last glimpse of land to the great ice desert."

"He smiled indulgently now and again as if he pitied our incredulity, but never once did he decline to answer questions, and they were put to him baldly and directly. It was a trial of veracity. Dr. Cook, with his back to the wall, was fighting to convince a world of unbelievers. The picture will ever remain with me out of to-day's record of a little sturdy man with dreamy gray blue eyes, who seemed to vision the desolate days, what had been a true firm mustache stubbling his upper lip and a firm strong chin, now shorn of beard."

"A very ordinary catalogue of a man's features, but that is the most remarkable thing about him. He is just a man of the type you see every day. If there is anything persistent in his individuality it is those haunting eyes, the eyes of a man who has looked for an empty hour into the face of death, and is replying like a witness giving evidence before a royal commission."

"Dr. Cook convinces one by his plain matter of fact manner of speaking. Sincerity is the keynote of his personality. I have spoken with him several times. I have seen him at home with Minister Egan at the Legation, and always he has the same quiet manner, the same way of making the most remarkable statements as if they were matters of everyday life. There is nothing of the braggart about him."

He belongs to the supermen of to-day, the Shackletons, the Bi-riots and the men who are carrying on the great traditions not of nations but of all mankind. I felt, I think all felt, that the verdict of the Copenhagen jury was quite unanimous as to the discovery of the pole."

DENIES MT. MCKINLEY CLIMB. Fred Prinz, unpaid guide, says Dr. Cook made no attempt to reach the peak.

BRIT. MON., Sept. 6.—Fred Prinz, a well known guide and a resident of Darby, Mon., takes the present occasion to charge Dr. Cook with fraud. In part of his allegations he is supported by Ed. Barrim, another guide. Prinz and Barrim were guides for Cook when he made his trip to Alaska and reported the ascent of Mount McKinley in 1905. Both men allege that Dr. Cook did not place a foot on Mount McKinley, but that lower peaks were climbed and photos taken of peaks mountains in order to deceive the public.

Prinz in an interview says: "I am

just as sure as I'm living that Dr. Cook never saw the north pole. Any man who would make the representations he did as to his alleged ascent of Mount McKinley is capable of making the statements credited to him in the press about the north pole achievement. I made two trips to Alaska with Cook in company with Barrim and Walter P. Miller of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, who acted as photographer. The first trip was made in 1903, and being unsuccessful Cook made arrangements to make a second attempt the following year. The second trip was made from this side, but really no attempt was made to scale Mount McKinley."

"He evidently sized us up, and taking Barrim as a guide, in comparison, this mountain was about 10,000 feet high, and the peaks were taken of adjoining peaks for the purpose of deceiving the public, but no views were taken in the direction of Mount McKinley. Miller and I were detailed to make a side trip to secure game heads for the Smithsonian Institution."

"Barrim told me afterward that Cook offered to give him hush money. Dr. Cook agreed to pay me \$150 and expenses on the trip, but he did not even pay my expenses and I had to borrow money to get home. He paid my transportation to Alaska and as far back as Seattle. He agreed to send me money at Seattle, but it came not. On reaching Seattle the papers were filled with Dr. Cook's doings and a banquet was given in his honor."

"Miller and I said nothing in contradiction, hoping by keeping mum Cook would eventually pay us. In the spring Miller tried to have Barrim and myself make a statement for the purpose of exposing the doctor, but we declined."

"He did it happen to go with Dr. Cook to Alaska in 1909. I had made a trip to Mount McKinley with Alfred H. Brooks of Washington, D. C., who made a geological survey. Brooks gave Cook my address and I met the doctor at Missoula, Mont., and arranged for the trip and hired Barrim to accompany us. The pictures printed of him by the papers during the last week are good likenesses of him, and there is no doubt he is the same person."

"Prinz lives on a farm near Darby, but has been a guide for twenty-five years. Barrim also lives at Darby and has been a guide for about six years."

NANSEN NONCOMMITTAL. Believes the Pole Can Be Reached With Dogs—Surprised at Hurdled Cylinder.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 6.—Dr. Nansen upon arriving at Bergen yesterday found many telegrams asking his opinion of Dr. Cook's report, of which by the way he had not heard until then. He refused to express any definite opinion, saying he would first need to be enlightened on many points and to have many questions answered. He added:

"Personally I am convinced that it is possible to reach the north pole with the help of dogs. I am surprised to hear that Dr. Cook has deposited a sealed report in a hole in the ice, which is all the time drifting eastward. Should the document and the American flag ever be found far away from the spot, where Dr. Cook placed them the discovery may cast unnecessary doubt on the veracity of his story."

MELVILLE CHANGES FRONT. Corrected Despatches From Cook, Safe and Probable, He Says.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Reiterating his assertion that Dr. Frederick A. Cook will have to submit proof before his claim of having reached the north pole is accepted, Rear Admiral Melville pointed to corrected news despatches to-day as evidence that he was right in doubting the original stories purporting to come from the Brooklyn explorer.

"The despatches now appearing are safe and probable," said the Admiral, "much more so than the despatches of the previous four days. The first despatches arriving from abroad were so crude and so startling in their statements that it was impossible for any sane person who had given Arctic explorations any attention at all, or even a laboratory man who had never been in the Arctic regions, to credit them. It is absurd to think that any man, even an Eskimo, could travel in the polar darkness in a temperature of 83 degrees minus centigrade, which is equal to about 117 degrees minus of Fahrenheit's scale."

At this point it might be well to clear away any doubt which might possibly exist regarding the alleged telegram which I was supposed to have sent to the Arctic Club of New York. The true circumstances are these: I received at my office a message purporting to come from the Arctic Club but without signature. As near as I can recollect, the text of the telegram was something like this: 'Do you accept without reservation the reports coming from abroad in regard to Dr. Cook? Please answer our expense.'"

"I was surprised to see almost universally in the public press of the country the following message accredited as having been sent by me in reply: 'Do not give credence to reports that Dr. Cook has discovered pole.'"

"As a matter of fact the only reply I sent, written across the face of the original message and handed to the boy who delivered was the single word, 'No,' and signed G. W. M."

"The city clerk told me that Capt. O'Brien, secretary of the Arctic Club, should appear in print under these conditions, misconstruing my 'no' into a message which he claims cost him 27 cents."

ATTACKED ON LONELY ROAD. Four Hungarians Beat, Rob and Maltreat a Girl in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Anna Dehr, aged 19, of 242 Christfield street, was knocked senseless, maltreated and robbed on a lonely road about three hundred yards from her home here to-night by four men, who sprang at her from behind a clump of bushes. Three of the assailants were caught by the police. They are Hungarians and gave their names as John R. R., Thomas Black, and Walter Jumbo, all of Yonkers, and the fourth man, who had snatched the girl's purse escaped.

The girl, who is a servant employed by Israel Ravel, a boarding house keeper in Christfield street, was returning home from a visit to Tuckahoe when she was attacked. One of the men grabbed the girl by the neck. She struggled and screamed and was beaten until she fell. Two of her assailants then held her down and choked her, while a third attempted to assault her. She lost consciousness, but not until her outcries had brought a dozen men from the boarding house.

The girl's assailants turned to run, but Ravel, the boarding house keeper, and a son James grabbed them. There was a lively fight for a few minutes, and the Hungarians, except the man who snatched the girl's purse, were overpowered and later arrested by Capt. Hugh Brady and Policemen George Fort and John who got away was arrested later.

ATLANTIC CITY OPEN AGAIN

THE SALOONS DO THE USUAL SUNDAY BUSINESS.

Hotel Men and Saloon Keepers Decided to Defy Law Because of Arrest of Mayor Stoy—Reformers Intimate That the Mayor Will Be Arrested Again.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—With Mayor Stoy, head of the local government, under \$5,000 bond to appear before the Grand Jury to answer to the charge of refusing to obey State laws or orders, Atlantic City decided to-day that the reformers had done their worst and opened in full blast. No baseball game was played, but saloons opened their side doors in the free and easy manner which has been the style for years. Drinks were easy to get.

Prosecutor Goldenberg absolutely broke up resort gambling. His detail of eight imported detectives, armed with axes and crowbars, patrolled the negro district all last night following their descent on the "Negro Monte Carlo," on Surf avenue, where tables and other paraphernalia were smashed to splinters and the scared gamblers had flown, and for the first time in years the city is free of gambling to-night.

Mayor Stoy is the resort hero. Hand-clapping acquaintances greet him on the street, offering their condolences and support, and he has been besieged all day with telephone messages, coupled with offers of bail backing from business and hotel men who are angry over the action of the reformers in causing the arrest of the Mayor yesterday. Heads of the reformers declare that they will enter further action against the Mayor because of the defiance of to-day, but refuse to give an outline of their plans. "We can only say that Mayor Stoy has placed himself in position where even more drastic action than his simple arrest and bonding can be carried out," said the Rev. Birney S. Hudson, leader of the ministerial reformers.

The Rev. Mr. Hudson refused to say what action would be taken, but intimated that the proposed steps against the city executive would be taken to-morrow. Other ministers engaged in the crusade refused all information except that their agents had visited saloons to-day and secured evidence of the open sale of booze.

"We have stopped preaching sermons against Atlantic City law breaking and have settled down to a grim battle for what we believe to be the right," said the Rev. Mr. Hudson. "We believe we have the situation well in hand and shall continue our crusade without any lapse of trumpets but with a steadiness of purpose that will force a closed Sunday in Atlantic City so far as the saloons are concerned."

Friends of the Mayor declare their belief that his arrest was not warranted until after the formal notice from Attorney-General Wilson to close up the resort had run out. They say the Mayor's political enemies want to secure the Mayor's scalp through the disgrace of arrest.

Decision to allow "wide open" Sunday and again bid defiance to State authority was not reached until nearly midnight last night, and but for the arrest of Mayor Stoy the resort would have been tightly closed to-day. Concessions of high social powers were held throughout the day and evening and the situation was seriously canvassed before it was decided not to surrender.

Before the arrest of the Mayor saloons men from every part of the city had expressed a willingness to close and obey the law rather than the subject Mayor Stoy to the arrest, which they supposed would take place to-morrow, in event of the saloons being open to-day. Men on the list of saloons arrested of Sunday morning included in the writ served on Mayor Stoy when he was formally ordered by the Attorney-General to force obedience to the law or to arrest by order of the Mayor rather than to chance his being held for court.

When his arrest took place, however, it was believed that the reformers had their last bolt, and orders were quickly circulated to "open up" to-day.

Chief of Police Woodruff was in the city all day, but refused to make any statement regarding his position in the matter which has given the State one of the greatest legal problems in its history. The chief refused to discuss the probability of his being held responsible with the Mayor for the defiance of law.

Prosecutor Goldenberg spent the day at his summer home in Longport and refused to make any statement regarding the matter of Sunday saloons. He admitted that he would be forced under the terms of his office to present the case against Mayor Stoy to the Grand Jury, but is known to have expressed his opinion against the arrest of the Mayor before the meeting of that body.

The arrest of Mayor Stoy has caused a united protest from big men of the city against subjecting the head of the city government to the disgrace of open arrest. It was strongly opposed to the meeting of both Stoy and Kuehnle in their political machine, but I believe that I represent the feeling of the best people of the resort that the arrest of Mayor Stoy is an insult to the resort," said President Joseph Salus of the City Business League to-night.

Other resort leaders of business, including the three big hotel presidents who are on the bond of \$5,000 to insure the presence of Mayor Stoy before the Grand Jury, express similar sentiments.

"I am ready to break up gambling in Atlantic City," said Prosecutor Goldenberg to-night. "I have waited patiently to have my orders obeyed to stop gambling of all sorts. The State now will remain here for weeks or months if necessary, but I want it understood that the orders of the Governor that gambling shall be stopped in Atlantic City are to be carried out."

Despite its outward calm the resort is anxious over the probable next move of the reformers, and believes that the day will be kept within the next three days.

POPLAR BLUFFS BIG FIRE. Missouri Town Suffers Loss of Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Sept. 5.—Fire of unexplained origin destroyed nearly half a million dollars worth of property in the heart of the business section of this city of 12,000 inhabitants early this morning.

A half dozen different buildings have been suggested as the point where the conflagration was started, but nobody seems to know anything definite about its origin.

Four young men coming out of a restaurant on Fourth street at 2:35 this morning were startled by seeing flames issuing from the second story of the Reynolds Hotel building, owned by Jesse Reynolds, president of the Butler County Bank. Nobody was killed, but many persons were injured by flying glass. O. H. Cruise, salesman for the Blum City Grocery Company, was overcome by heat. Mrs. Fred Treese, fleeing from a rooming house, fell down the stairs, fracturing her right shoulder. Albert Sparkman, salesman, awoke when flames surrounded him in bed in the Ferguson & Horstman store, but escaped.

The heaviest losers are: Ferguson & Horstman, hardware, \$15,000; Orchard Boyt, dry goods and groceries, \$11,000; Rudenstein, dry goods and clothing, \$10,000; Liles & Williams, gentlemen's furnishings, \$25,000; G. N. Davis, dry goods and clothing, \$48,000; Jesse Reynolds, building, \$75,000; Fraternal Opera House, \$25,000.

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Tailored Cloth Suits: Long Stylish Models. Worsteds, Homespun, Scotch Tweeds, Fine Grey Mixtures; also a number of handsome Suits in Broadcloth and French Novelty Cloths. Particularly suitable for present wear; good sensible styles. AT THE ONE PRICE \$20. Regularly sold \$35 to \$58.

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Rain or shine, only three days will be devoted to this sale. Commencing each morning at 9 o'clock. We advise early selections.

BROADWAY John Forsythe AND 18TH STREET.

W. & J. SLOANE Are Offering ORIENTAL RUGS comprising the Largest, Richest and Most Varied ever assembled in this Country, at prices that will interest all patrons.

Genuine Orientals From \$9.00 Up EVERY RUG SOLD BY US HAS OUR USUAL GUARANTEE. Free delivery within 100 miles.

Broadway & Nineteenth Street

THE HUDSON-FULTON DINNER. Hotel Astor Plans for Seating 3,000—Orange and Blue to Be the Color Scheme.

The plans prepared by the committee in charge of the Hudson-Fulton dinner which is to be given in the new ballroom of the Hotel Astor on September 20 provide for a dinner which will be the largest public dinner ever given in any hotel in the world, 3,000 guests being expected to attend. Until the building of the new addition to the Astor there has been no gathering place large enough to accommodate so large an attendance. Instead of the usual conventional flags and bunting, mural paintings and decorations by well known artists are to be provided.

The work of completing the new ballroom had just reached the point where the decorative gilding was to be applied when the question of decorations for the Hudson-Fulton dinner came up. Thereupon Proprietor W. C. Muschenheim and Charles R. Lamb of the commission and Edward Unit, the artists in charge of the decorative work, evolved a scheme to provide something novel and in harmony with the occasion.

When the guests assemble for the dinner they will find themselves in a Dutch atmosphere, decoratively speaking, in which Dutch blue and the orange of the Netherlands royal house will be relieved by various scenes and objects symbolic of the events which the banquet is to commemorate. From the front of the south (forty-fourth street) gallery, suspended over the banquet hall, will be swung a huge model of the old Half Moon. Behind it, but not obscured from sight, will be a great decorative painting representing old Amsterdam, as seen from the north side, will hang a model of Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, with a view of New York harbor in the background, showing the Statue of Liberty and a big modern liner coming up the bay. Flanking these will be the shields of the United States and Holland.

At the corners of the room and around the front wall of the galleries will be immense branches of orange colored flowers supported in vases which form a part of the decorations on the bases of the gallery pillars. The walls, the columns supporting the galleries and every part of the big room except the ceiling will carry out the same blue and orange scheme.

The ceiling decorations will be done in gold, which is to be the permanent color of the room. It will be lighted from above by a system of concealed lights, and by a turn of switch it will be possible to change its aspect to that of a sky lighted with stars.

The table decorations will take the form of bowls filled with amber colored water holding chrysanthemums. These will be lighted from below by means of incandescent lamps fed by hidden storage batteries, so that the light will be reflected upward through the water.

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The Building Construction of "Alwyn Court" has been executed by the Hadden Construction Company, Builders of the Metropolitan Tower.

DIED. BAIRD.—